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ABSTRACT

This home study workbook presents information on the structure and operation of state and local government for naturalization candidates who speak English but who have little or no reading skill. The content is divided into 30 short lessons, with student exercises at the end of each lesson. Simple concepts and terms are used to describe the mandate of state governments, and how the executive, legislative, and judicial branches operate and interrelate. Several lessons are also devoted to an explanation of how county and city governments are organized, and the services they are intended to provide. Taxes are discussed in one lesson on How We Pay for Our Governments. Two chapters take a look at the coordination between the various levels of government, and between the government and citizens. The principles of our government, such as delegated powers, divided authority, checks and balances, are reviewed in a concluding lesson. New vocabulary is noted in each lesson, and at the end of the workbook. (A companion pamphlet, English and State Government for the Helper, should be used in conjunction with this book, since it supplements the problems and worksheets here.) Related documents are SO 001 989 through SO 001 991. (AWW)

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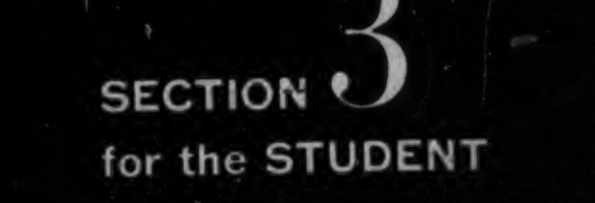
English

AND

State Government

SO001988



SECTION 3

for the STUDENT

FEDERAL TEXTBOOK ON CITIZENSHIP — Home Study Course

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Foreword

This home study ~~material~~ work.book has been developed for the use of candidates for naturalization who speak English but who have little or no skill in reading. It is designed so that the man or woman unable to attend public-school classes may learn to read and write by having a limited amount of help provided by some member of his family or a neighbor.

The material was prepared under the general supervision of the Director, University Extension Division, University of Nebraska, with the aid of one State and one local public-school representative from the States of Montana and Nebraska. General direction in the development of the material was given by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.

A companion pamphlet entitled "English and State Government, for the Helper (Section III)" has been prepared to assist the person who is to help the student. It should be used in conjunction with this booklet, since it supplements with necessary information the problems and work sheets herein.

Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

I believe in the United States of America as a
Government of the People, by the People,
for the People; whose Just Powers are
derived from the consent of the Governed;
A Democracy in a Republic; A Sovereign
Nation of many Sovereign States; A Perfect
Union, One and Inseparable; Established upon
those Principles of Freedom, Equality,
Justice, and Humanity for which American
Patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.
I therefore believe it is my duty to my
Country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its Laws; to respect its
Flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

William Tyler Page.

Contents

Lesson: Page
1. The importance of State governments 1
2. More about the plans of State governments 5
3. The State legislature 9
4. Lawmaking in a State 13
5. The governor as head of the executive branch of the State government 19
6. Officers who help the governor 25
7. The judicial branch of State government 29
8. The work of the courts 35
9. The State protects the lives, property, and health of its people 41
10. State governments help to educate the people 47
11. State governments provide for public improvements and regulate business 53
12. State governments protect natural riches 57
13. The plan of county government 63
14. How county governments serve us 69
15. How our city governments are organized 75
16. What our city governments do for us 81
17. How we pay for our governments 87
18. How our governments work together 93
19. How our government groups work with citizens 101
20. Principles of our government 107
Key to Something to Do 115
Words Used in Section III 121

LESSON 1

The Importance of State Governments

importance because entered course left copy

We have read and talked about the plan and the work of our Federal Government. We know that our Federal Government helps us in many ways. What things does our Federal Government do for us?

The people of the United States live under State governments as well as under a Federal Government. State governments do many things for us better than the Federal Government could do them.

We have learned that the Constitution of the United States is the highest law of our land. Each State also has a constitution. The first thirteen States had constitutions before the Constitution of the United States was made. The people of these States did not want the Federal Government to take away the rights of the States. Because of this, all powers that were not necessary to a good Federal Government were left with the States.

Before each new State entered the Union, a constitution for that State was written. It was written by men elected by the people of the State. Of course a State constitution must not go against the Constitution of the United States.

You will want to know when your State came into the Union of the United States. You may be able to see a copy of your State constitution.

The State constitution does not name all the powers of State government. But all powers that are not given to the Federal Government belong to the people and to the States.

Each State constitution does these things:

1. It sets up a plan of State government.
2. It protects the rights of the people of the State. It says that the final authority belongs to the people. This means that the people have the "last word."
3. Each State constitution says how it may be amended by the people of the State.

The people of the State must approve the State constitution before it becomes law. They must say that they like it and want it to be the law of their State. They approve it by voting for it. In the United States the people rule.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 1

A. Directions:

Write the correct word on the line.

Constitution legislative approve judicial necessary executive

1. The people of a State must -------------------- a State constitution.
2. The -------------------- of the United States is the highest law of our land.
3. All powers that are not -------------------- to good Federal Government were left with the States and the people.
4. The -------------------- branch of government makes the laws.
5. The -------------------- branch of government enforces the laws.
6. The -------------------- branch of government explains the laws.

B. Directions:

Write each word, adding the letter **s**.

1. enforce --------------------------
2. explain --------------------------
3. protect --------------------------
4. support --------------------------
5. cast --------------------------
6. think --------------------------
7. serve --------------------------
8. keep --------------------------
9. work --------------------------
10. provide --------------------------

Look at the Key on page 115 to see if your answers are right.
Ask your helper what you are to do next.

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ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: ____________________

Your name: ____________________

Your address: ____________________

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 1

A. Directions:

Write your answers on the lines.

1. What is your name?

____

2. What is the name of your State?

____

3. What is the highest law of our land?

____

4. Who rules in the United States of America?

____

B. Directions:

Write YES on the line if the sentence is true.
Write NO if it is not true.

-------- 1. The States needed a Federal Government to make them strong.

-------- 2. The Federal Government took all powers away from the States.

-------- 3. It is good to have both a State and a Federal Government.

-------- 4. In the United States there are just two branches of government.

-------- 5. Each State has a constitution.

-------- 6. A State constitution sets up a plan of State government.

-------- 7. State government is divided into legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

-------- 8. State constitutions may go against the Constitution of the United States.

-------- 9. The final authority belongs to the people.

-------- 10. The State constitution can be amended by the people.

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 2

More About the Plans of State Governments

representation   property   educate   local   county   size   cares

Each new State that entered the Union became equal with the other States. There are 50 States in the United States. The States are not the same size. Some States are large. Some are small. In some States there are many people. In other States there are few people. The States have equal representation in the United States Senate. Each State has two Senators.

State governments serve us in many ways. The State protects the lives and property of the people. It helps us protect our health. The State supports schools to educate its people. It cares for those in need. State money is used to build roads. Which of these things does your State do for you?

A State constitution sets up plans for local government. Local government is the government of such places as a town, a city, or a county.

Each new State had different problems. All States had to plan for the government of towns and counties. Some States had to plan for the government of large cities. The men who wrote each State constitution tried to meet the problems of government in their State.

Your study of the Federal Government will help you to understand the government of your State. There are three branches of State government just as there are three branches of the Federal Government. Can you name the three branches? Try to do so now.

You know that the legislative branch makes the laws, the executive branch enforces the laws, and the judicial branch explains the laws. In the next lesson we shall study how the three branches work together in our State governments.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 2

A. Directions:

Write YES on the line if the sentence is true. Write NO if it is not true.

-------- 1. All the States have equal rights.

-------- 2. There are now only thirteen States.

-------- 3. The States are all the same size and have the same number of people.

-------- 4. Each State has five Senators in the United States Senate.

-------- 5. State governments protect the health, lives, and property of their people.

-------- 6. Each State has different problems.

-------- 7. The State constitutions deal with problems of government in the State.

-------- 8. The State governments are like the Federal Government in some ways.

-------- 9. The executive branch of government makes the laws.

-------- 10. The legislative branch of government enforces the laws.

-------- 11. The judicial branch explains the laws.

-------- 12. The three branches work together for the good of the people.

B. Directions:

In this lesson you learned the word **representation.** You have used the words **represent** and **representative** before. Can you choose the right word in each sentence below? Draw a line under it.

representation
1. A representative serves in the State legislature.
represent

representation
2. All States have equal representative in the Senate of the United States.
represent

representation
3. Elected officers representative the people.
represent

Write these three word on the lines below.

-------------------- -------------------- --------------------

Look at the Key on page 115 to see if your work is right.
Ask your helper what to do next.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: --------------------

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WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 2

1. Below is a map of the United States. Which one is your State? Use your pencil to shade it lightly. Mark with a star (*) the place in the State where you live.

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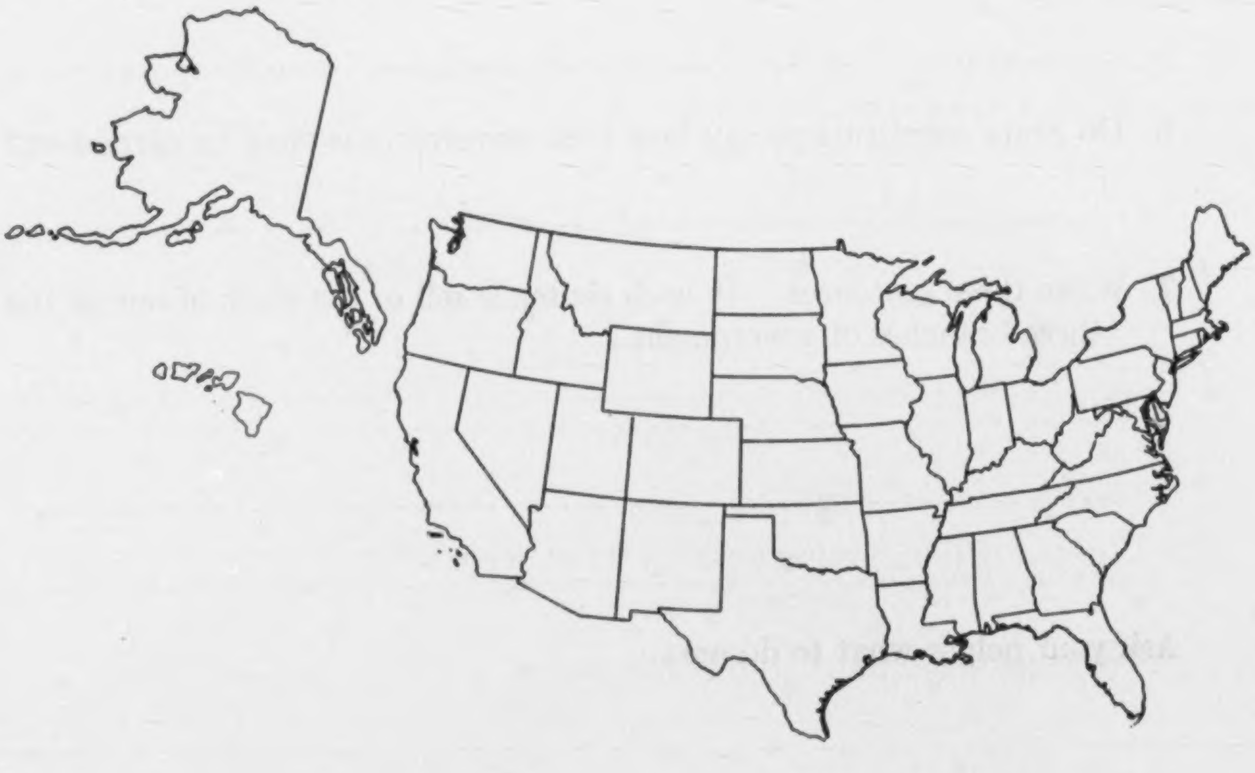

2. How many States are there in the United States?

----

3. All the States have equal representation in one of the Houses of the Congress of the United States. On the line below, write the name of the House that has equal representation.

----

4. Name four things that the State government does for us.

----

5. What does "local government" mean?

----

6. Do State constitutions say how local governments shall be carried on?

----

7. Write three sentences. In each sentence tell of the work of one of the three branches of government.

Ask your helper what to do next.

LESSON 3

The State Legislature

assembly	Nebraska	depends	teacher
capital	governor	correspondence	legislators

The lawmaking branch of State government is the State legislature or assembly. The State legislature is made up of two groups or houses in every State but Nebraska. In most States the two houses are the senate and the house of representatives.

Members of the two houses are usually called senators and representatives. In some States they are called legislators or assemblymen. In most States the senators are elected for four-year terms, and the representatives are elected for two-year terms. How long are their terms in your State?

The people of the State elect members of the State legislature. We want to elect good lawmakers. A good citizen talks with other people about the men who may be elected to office. He tries to use the newspapers, radio, and television to know about them. The people can help to get good laws by voting carefully for their lawmakers.

We have men from our part of the State to represent us in the State legislature. Each State is divided into districts. Usually there are two sets of districts. One is for the election of senators. Another is for the election of representatives. A few States have only one set of districts. The number of representatives from a district depends on the number of people in the district. They usually elect more representatives than senators from each district because the house of representatives in each State has more members than the senate.

The two houses of the legislature meet in the capital of the State. What city in your State is the capital?

In most States the legislature meets once every two years. The governor may call a special meeting of the State legislature if it is necessary. You will want to learn about the lawmaking group in your own State. Your Correspondence Teacher will help you. You can also learn more about the legislative branch of the government by talking with your helper.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 3

A. Directions:

Choose the right word to write on each line.

capital assembly senate

governor districts house of representatives

1. Another name for the State legislature.

____

2. The two houses of State legislatures.

a. ____

b. ____

3. The places from which members of the State legislature are elected.

____

4. The meeting place of the State legislature.

____

5. The officer who may call a special meeting of the State legislature.

____

Look at the Key on page 115 to see if your work is right.

B. Directions:

Ask your helper or some other person these things about your own State government. You may know some of them now.

1. How long is the term of our State senators?
2. How long is the term of our representatives?
3. How many representatives are elected from our county or district?
4. What city is our State capital?
5. How often does our State legislature meet?

Ask your helper what you are to do next.

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ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: ____________________

Your name: ____

Your address: ____

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 3

Directions:

Write your answers on the lines. You may use your book if necessary.

1. What is the lawmaking branch of the State government?

____

2. Name the two houses of the State legislature.

____

____

3. How long is the term of a senator in your State?

____

4. How long is the term of a representative in your State?

____

5. How do we decide how many State representatives shall be elected from each district?

____

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6. Which one of the two houses of the State legislature usually has more members?

----

7. Write the name of the city that is your State capital.

----

8. How often does the legislature meet in your State?

Ask the helper what to do next.

To the person who helps the student:

Draw a circle around the numbers of the answers to Problem 1 that the student chooses from the list on pages 16 and 17 of the Helper's Book.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

LESSON 4

Lawmaking in a State

PART 1

propose steps approval

Do you remember how a bill becomes a law in the Congress of the United States? Laws are made in about the same way in the State legislatures.

Any State senator or representative may propose or start a bill that he believes should be made a law. A senator brings his bill before the State senate. A representative proposes bills to the house of representatives.

Each bill is sent to a committee. An important bill is often given a public hearing before the committee. Persons who are interested may speak for or against the bill.

The committee may not think the bill would be a good law. They may not report to the house, and the bill usually will not then be voted upon.

If the committee decides the bill would be a good law, they report to their house. They say why they think the bill should be made a law. The bill may have changes or amendments made by the committee or by direct vote of the members of the house.

Then members of the house vote for or against the bill. If a majority of the members vote for the bill, it is sent to the other house of the State legislature. There the bill goes through the same steps as it did in the first house.

When both houses have voted to make the bill a law, it is sent to the governor of the State. If he signs it, the bill becomes a law.

The governor may not think the bill will be a good law. If he does not sign the bill, he may stop it from becoming a law. This power of the governor to keep a bill from becoming a law is his power of veto.

In most States the members of the legislature have a right to pass a law over the governor's veto. To do this, a majority, or in many States, two-thirds of the members of both houses, must vote to pass the bill without the governor's approval.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 4

Directions:

The sentences below name the steps in making a bill into a law. The sentences are not in the right order.

You know that a bill can start in the senate or in the house of representatives. For this lesson, we will say that the bill started in the house of representatives. Look at sentence 4. It says how the bill began. Write sentence 4 on the first line.

Which step comes next? Write it on the lines. Try to place the sentences in the right order.

1. The bill is sent to a committee.
2. The members of the house of representatives vote on the bill.
3. The governor signs the bill.
4. The bill is proposed by a representative.
5. The bill goes to the senate.
6. The bill may be changed or amended by the house committee.
7. The bill goes through the same steps in the senate as it did in the house of representatives.
8. The bill may be given a public hearing before the committee.

1. ____

____

2. ____

____

3. ____

____

4. ____

____

5. ____

____

6. ____

____

7. ____

____

8. ____

____

Check your work with the Key on page 116.

PART 2

control initiative referendum enough

petition statement destroy stop

Citizens elect their lawmakers. But the people also have direct control over lawmaking in about half of the States. The two ways they have to control lawmaking directly are the *initiative* and the *referendum.*

The initiative gives the people the power to start a law. Let us say that the people in your State have the powers of initiative and referendum. You or some of your neighbors think that a certain law is needed for the good of the people. The law has not been passed by your State legislature. Let us see how the law may be started.

When you are a citizen, you may start a petition for a law that you wish passed. The petition is a paper that makes a statement of the proposed law. It says that the people want the law to be voted upon.

Persons who want the law sign their names to the petition. If a large enough number of the voters sign it, the proposed law must be voted upon by one of two groups, the State legislature or the people themselves. It may become a law.

The referendum gives the people the power to stop a law. The people may not like a law that has been passed by the State legislature. If enough people sign a petition, the voters vote on the law. They may vote to keep or to destroy it.

Good citizens know about the powers of initiative and referendum. If their State gives the people these powers, the citizens may use them to help have good laws in the State.

Do the people in your State have the powers of initiative and referendum? Do you think it is a good thing for the people to have these powers? Do you know why we say the people rule in the United States?

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 4

A. Directions:

Draw a line under the best ending.

1. Citizens elect their—
    - a. milkmen.
    - b. lawmakers.
    - c. teachers.

2. In many States, the people have control over lawmaking by means of—
   a. the initiative and the referendum.
   b. vetoes and checks.
   c. the senate and the house of representatives.

3. The first step in the use of the initiative or the referendum is for the people to sign a –
   a. book.
   b. check.
   c. petition.

4. The power of the people to start a law is the power of—
   a. initiative.
   b. petition.
   c. referendum.

5. The power of the people to bring a law to a vote by the people is—
   a. initiative.
   b. petition.
   c. referendum.

Look at the Key on page 116 to see if your work is right.

B. Directions:

Read these groups of words to your helper.

1. write
wrote
written

2. become
became
becoming

3. legislative
legislature

4. propose
proposes
proposed

5. live
lives
living

6. senate
senator
senators

7. amend
amended
amendment

8. approve
approved
approval

9. vote
voting
voted
voters

10. hear
hearing

Ask your helper what to do next.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: --------------------

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WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 4

A. Directions:

Place the number of the right word or words on the line before each group of words.

1. the governor 2. committee 3. majority 4. bill 5. veto power 6. amendments

------ a proposed law

------ the small group of men who study a bill

------ changes in a bill

------ the word that means more than half of the voters

------ the person who signs the bill to make it a law

------ the governor's power to stop a bill from becoming a law

B. Directions:

Draw a line under the right word.

Yes No 1. Only State senators may propose a law.

Yes No 2. Important bills may be given public hearings.

Yes No 3. Two-thirds of the members of both houses must vote for a bill before it is sent to the governor.

Yes No 4. A bill is often amended before it becomes a law.

Yes No 5. The members of a State legislature can pass a law without the approval of the governor.

C. Directions:

Write your answers on the lines.

1. Do the people of your State have the powers of initiative and referendum?

   ----

2. What would a person do first if he wished to use the powers of initiative and referendum?

   ----

3. If enough people sign a petition for the initiative, what are the two groups who may vote on the proposed law?

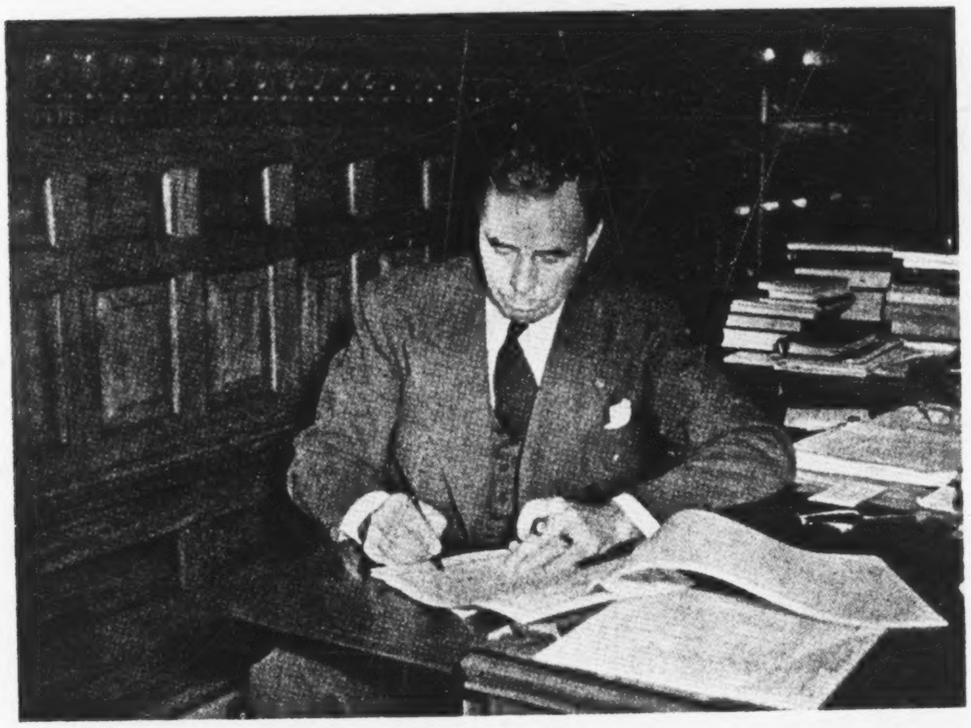
   ----

4. What means do citizens have for bringing a law they do not like to a vote by the people?

Ask your helper what to do next.

LESSON 5

The Governor as Head of the Executive Branch of the State Government



The governor signs bills passed by the State legislature

organized sessions

It is important that the people obey their laws. Do you remember which branch of the State government enforces the laws? Each State constitution says how the executive branch shall be organized.

The governor is the head of the executive branch of the State government. His place in the State government is much like that of the President in the Federal Government.

The governor is elected by the people of the State. The State constitution says what his term of office and his powers shall be. Who is the governor of your State? You will want to know how often the governor is elected in your State and what some of his powers are. Some of the powers of the governors in most States are given here.

The governor tells the State legislature what laws he thinks are needed. You have learned that the governor may veto laws that are passed by the State legislature. He may call special sessions of the legislature.

The governor's most important duty is to carry out the laws of the State. Members of many boards and commissions are appointed by the governor to help carry out the laws.

The governor must have other officers to help him. The State constitution says whether these officers shall be elected by the people or appointed by the governor.

In some States the governor is given a good deal of control over other State officers. In other States he does not have much control over them. It is a good thing for the people of the State if the governor has enough control over the other State officers to see that they work together well.

In our next lesson we shall learn about the work of the different State officers.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 5

A. Directions:

Write the correct word on the lines.

control appoints elected veto governor
State constitution enforces State legislature

1. The executive branch of government -------------------- the laws.

2. The -------------------- is the head of the executive branch of State government.

3. The -------------------- says what the term of office and powers of the governor shall be.

4. The governor works with the --------------------.

5. He has the power of --------------------.

6. The governor -------------------- many public officers.

7. It is a good thing for the governor to have some -------------------- over other State officers.

8. The governor is ------------------- by the people.

Check your work with the Key on page 116.

B. Directions:

In Group II some letters have been added to the words in Group I. Draw a line under the part of each word in Group II that is like a word in Group I, and connect the two words.

Group I	*Group II*
grow	growing
learn	getting
control	elected
enter	passes
pass	protected
protect	calling
run	controlling
call	added
elect	started
explain	entered
work	working
organize	organized
get	learned
need	explaining
start	needed
add	running

Ask your helper what to do next.

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ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: --------------------

Your name: --

Your address: --

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 5

Directions:

Write the answers on the lines.

1. Which branch of government enforces the laws?

----

2. What officer is the head of the executive branch of State government?

----

3. Who is the governor of your State?

----

4. Tell how the governor works with the State legislature.

----

5. How are members of boards and commissions usually chosen?

----

6. Why does the governor need some control over other State officers?

Ask your helper what to do next.

LESSON 6

Officers Who Help the Governor

lieutenant governor auditor treasurer records fees
superintendent of public instruction

In every State the governor has persons who help do the work of the executive department. Some of these people are appointed by him. Others are elected by the people.

Most States have a lieutenant governor who is elected by the people. Sometimes the governor is not able to serve all of his term of office. Then the lieutenant governor takes the place of the governor. The lieutenant governor serves as the leader of the State senate.

The secretary of state keeps the records of the State. He has State laws printed. He helps carry out elections in the State.

The attorney general is the chief lawyer of the State. He advises the governor and other State officials about the State laws. He represents the State in the courts and in some States gives help to county law officers.

The auditor looks at the public bills of the State. If the bills are right, he asks the treasurer to pay them. The auditor looks also at the records of county and city officers who take in money for the State to be sure that they are right.

The treasurer takes care of fees and tax money that come to the State. He pays all the bills of the State.

The superintendent of public instruction works with the schools of the State. He helps them to have better programs of education. He sees that the State school laws are enforced.

Do you know the names of the people who hold any of these offices in your State? In most of the States these officers are elected by the people. In some States other executive officers are elected. When you are a voting citizen, you will want to help elect good officers.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 6

A. Directions:

Draw a line under YES if the sentence is true. Draw a line under NO if the sentence is not true. Try not to use your book.

Yes No 1. If the governor does not serve all of his term, his office is filled by the treasurer.
Yes No 2. The leader of the State senate is the lieutenant governor.
Yes No 3. The secretary of state keeps State records.
Yes No 4. The treasurer gives help to county law officers.
Yes No 5. The secretary of state prints State laws and helps carry out elections.
Yes No 6. The auditor looks at State bills before the treasurer pays them.
Yes No 7. The superintendent of public instruction works with the public schools of the State.
Yes No 8. State bills are paid by the auditor.
Yes No 9. The auditor looks at certain city and county records.
Yes No 10. State officers help the governor carry out the laws of the State.

B. Directions:

Who are the six State officers talked about in this lesson? The first one is the lieutenant governor.

____

____

____

____

____

____

Turn to the Key on page 116 to check your work.

Ask your helper what to do next.

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ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: ____________________

Your name: ____________________

Your address: ____________________

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 6

A. Directions:

Write the correct word or words on the lines.

governor attorney general secretary of state lieutenant governor
auditor treasurer superintendent of public instruction

1. The chief lawyer of the State.

____

2. The head of the executive branch of State government.

____

3. The officer who keeps State records.

____

4. The head of the public schools of the State.

____

5. The officer who pays State bills.

____

6. The officer who becomes governor if the governor cannot finish his term.

----

7. The officer who looks at all State bills and asks the treasurer to pay them.

B. Directions:

Draw a line under YES if the sentence is true. Draw a line under NO if it is not true.

Yes No 1. The lieutenant governor is the leader of the State senate.

Yes No 2. State laws are printed by the treasurer.

Yes No 3. In some States the attorney general gives help to county law officers.

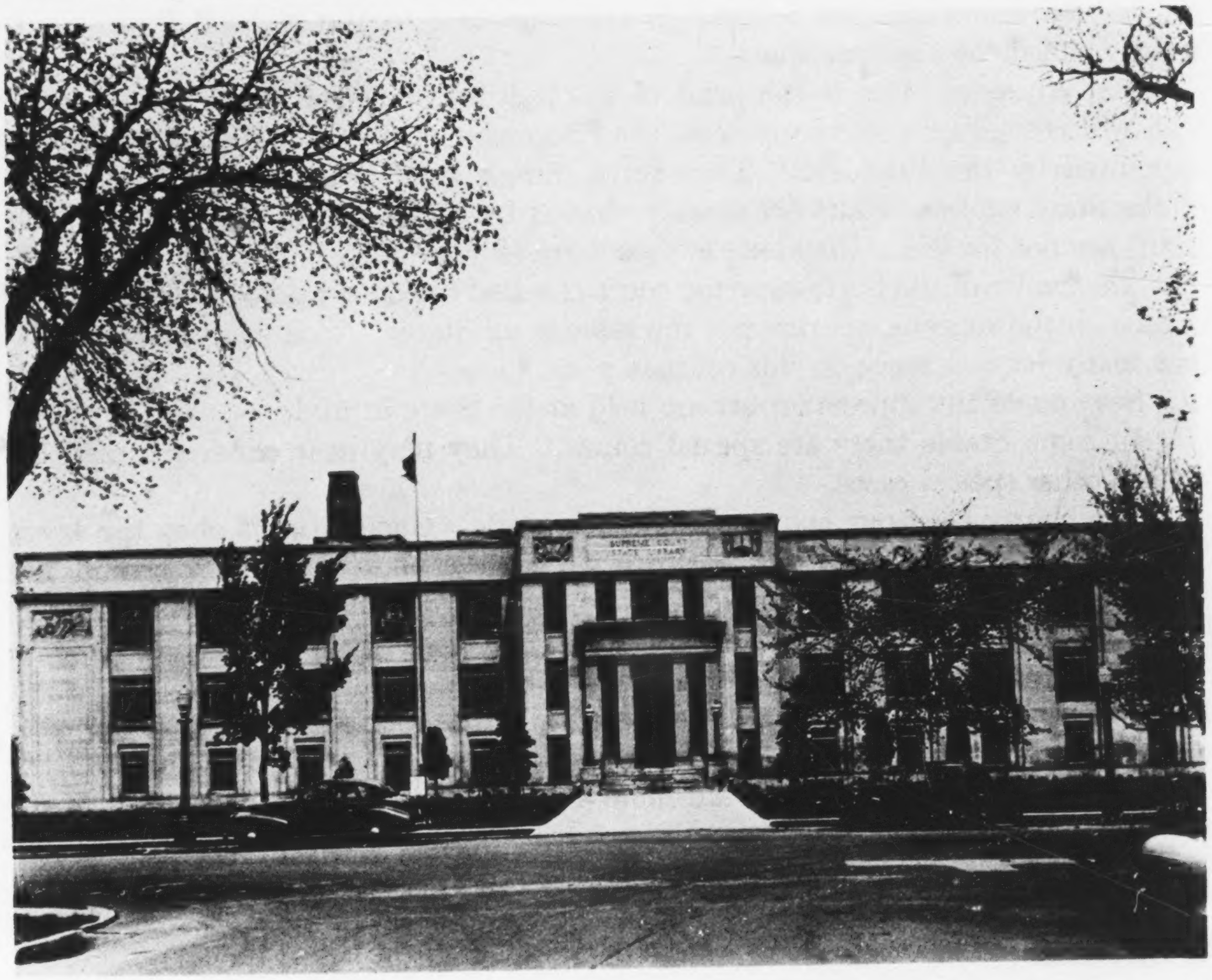
Yes No 4. Fees and tax money go to the office of the State treasurer.

Yes No 5. The most important State officers are usually elected by the people.

Ask your helper what to do next.

LESSON 7

The Judicial Branch of State Government



State supreme court and library, Cheyenne, Wyo.

punish superior center thankful special

You have learned how the State legislature makes the laws. You know that the laws are enforced by the governor and other State officers.

In good government, the people understand, as well as obey, their laws. The judicial branch of our government explains the laws. Our courts give us equal rights and a fair way to settle our differences. They punish people who break the law.

We need courts that we can go to easily. Courts in small towns or in townships are called local courts. We may take small cases to local courts.

More important cases are taken to a higher court, often called the district court. In your State, this court may be called a superior or circuit court. Terms of district court are usually held in the town that is the center of county government.

A person may think that his case was not settled fairly in the local or district court. He sometimes has a right to take the case to the highest State court, usually called the supreme court.

The supreme court is the head of the judicial branch of State government. You will remember that the men on the Supreme Court of the United States are appointed by the President. They serve during good behavior. The members of the State supreme court are usually elected by the people of the State. Their terms are not for life. How long is their term in your State?

The leader of the State supreme court is called the chief justice. The number of men on the supreme court is not the same in all States. You will want to know how many justices serve on this court in your State.

Sessions of the supreme court are held at the State capital.

In some States there are special courts. They may hear children's cases or certain other special cases.

The courts need our help in doing their work. Good citizens obey the laws. They help other people to obey them. If people cannot agree, they should use the courts to settle their differences. They should do what the courts decide is right.

Courts are for the good of all of the people. In the United States all people have equal rights. Our rights will be protected in the courts. We can be thankful that we live in a land that protects our rights.

In our next lesson we shall read more about the work of State courts.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 7

A. Directions:

Draw a line under the right ending. Try not to use your textbook.

1. The laws are explained by the—
    a. legislative branch.
    b. executive branch.
    c. judicial branch.
2. The courts give people—
    a. money and power.
    b. equal rights and a fair way to settle differences.
    c. work and freedom.

3. Small cases are taken to the—
    a. State supreme court.
    b. Supreme Court of the United States.
    c. local courts.
4. Terms of district court are usually held in—
    a. the centers of county government.
    b. Washington.
    c. the State capital.
5. If a person does not like the way his case is settled in the lower courts, he may have the right to take it to—
    a. another local or district court.
    b. the State supreme court.
    c. the Supreme Court of the United States.
6. The head of the judicial branch of State government is the—
    a. legislature.
    b. governor.
    c. State supreme court.
7. The members of the State supreme court are usually—
    a. appointed by the governor.
    b. elected by the people.
    c. appointed by the President.
8. The leader of the State supreme court is—
    a. the governor.
    b. the chief justice.
    c. the secretary of state.
9. In some States children's cases and other special cases are tried in—
    a. special courts.
    b. supreme courts.
    c. local courts.

Look at the Key on page 117 to see if your answers are right.

B. Directions:

Read these groups of words to your helper.

1. office
    officer
    officers
2. give
    gives
    given
3. elect
    elected
    election
4. health
    healthy
    healthful
5. serve
    service
    services
6. appoint
    appointed
    appointment
7. thank
    thankful
8. high
    higher
    highest

C. Directions:

Ask your helper or some other person these things about the judicial branch of government in your State. Place a check mark before those to which you find answers.

( ) 1. Where is a local court near us?
( ) 2. Where are terms of district court held in our district? (It may be called superior or circuit court in your State.)
( ) 3. How many men are on our State supreme court?
( ) 4. How long is their term of office?
( ) 5. Are the members of our State supreme court elected by the people?

Ask your helper what to do next.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: --------------------

Your name: --

Your address: --

CUT HERE

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 7

A. Directions:

Draw a line under YES if the sentence is true. Draw a line under NO if it is not true.

Yes No 1. The judicial branch of government explains laws to us.

Yes No 2. The courts give some people more rights than other people.

Yes No 3. Three kinds of State courts are local courts, higher or district courts, and the supreme court.

Yes No 4. We take small cases to the State supreme court.

Yes No 5. We take more important cases to a higher court in our district.

Yes No 6. If a person thinks his case has not been settled fairly, he may take it to the State supreme court.

Yes No 7. The President is the head of the judicial branch of State government.

Yes No 8. The members of the State supreme court serve for life terms.

Yes No 9. Members of the State supreme court are usually elected by the people.

Yes No 10. Some States have special courts.

B. Directions:

Write the answers to the following questions in the space given.

1. Why do we need courts?

----

2. What are the three kinds of State courts that are found in most States?

----

3. a. How is a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States chosen?

----

b. How is a member of the State supreme court usually chosen?

----

4. How is the term of office of a United States Supreme Court justice different from the term of a justice of the State supreme court?

Ask your helper what to do next.

LESSON 8

The Work of the Courts

A jury

built costs criminal windows punishment

broken empty protection presides honest

Two kinds of cases come to the State courts most often.

In a civil case two or more people cannot agree about something. They ask the court to help them settle it. The story of John Jones will tell you about a civil case.

John Jones had moved to a new town. It was a town that was growing larger. John had worked hard and saved money. John wanted to build a new home.

John and his wife bought a piece of land in a new part of town. Their house was built there. They liked their home. They made a large garden next to the house.

When the vegetables were just right to eat, a new family bought the piece of land next to John's land. One day the new neighbor came to see John. He told John that part of John's garden was on his land. John was sure that he had bought all of the land that was in his garden. He did not want to give up the land.

The neighbor took his case to the court. He sued John. The court decided that the neighbor was right. John had made part of his garden on land that was not his land. He had to give up part of his garden. He had to pay some costs, because he had not understood the rights of his neighbor.

The other kind of case is a criminal case. In this kind of case, a person breaks a law that protects the people.

Joe had also brought a home. It was not a new house, but no one had lived in it for some time. Some of the windows had been broken. But Joe knew that he could make the house into a good home for his family.

Each day on his way home, Joe passed a house where no one lived. He saw that the windows in this house would fit those in his home. Joe was sure that someone would break these windows just as they had broken the windows in his house.

One day Joe took the windows out of the empty house. They were just right for his home.

A neighbor had seen Joe take the windows. In a few days, Joe was taken to court. He was told that he had taken another person's property. He had broken a law that protects the public.

Joe might want to settle this case without a trial by doing what the court said he must. But he would have to be given a jury trial if he asked for it. That is one of his rights.

Can you think of a criminal case? Remember that the people are promised protection of their life and property.

A great many cases come to trial by the court. We want to know something about how the court carries on its work.

You have learned that a judge presides over the business of the court. He keeps order during a trial. If the jury decides that the person on trial is guilty, it is the duty of the judge to say what the punishment shall be.

Judges are usually elected by the people, but they may be appointed by the governor or by the State legislature. A good citizen will try to know something about the men who want to be judges. He will vote for men who are honest and fair.

You know that a jury decides whether a person on trial is guilty or not. A good citizen tries to decide a case in the right way if he serves on a jury. When you are a citizen you may be called to be a jury member.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 8

A. Directions:

Write the correct word or words on each line.

jury civil case judge criminal case

1. A case in which two people cannot agree about their rights.

----

2. A case in which a person breaks a law that protects the people.

----

3. The person who presides over the business of a court.

----

4. The group that decides if a person on trial is guilty or not.

B. Directions:

In each blank space, write the name of the person or group of persons who is head of that branch of government. National heads should be given in the first column and State heads in the next one.

Branch	Federal Government	State government
Legislative----------		
Executive-----------		
Judicial-------------		

Look at the Key on page 117 to see if your work is right.

C. Directions:

Terms of district court are usually held at certain times of the year. People who wish to do so may listen to the trials. You will learn a great deal if you go to a trial in a court near you. Try to make this one of the things you do in your study of citizenship.

Ask your helper what to do next.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Dated mailed: --------------------

Your name: --

Your address: --

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 8

Directions:

Write your answers on the lines.

1. What two kinds of cases come to the State courts most often?

----

2. What is the name of a case in which people cannot agree about their rights?

----

3. What is the name of a case in which a person breaks a law that protects the people?

----

4. What are two things that the law promises to protect for the people?

----

5. In what different ways may judges get their offices?

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6. How are judges chosen in your State?

----

7. Who decides whether a person on trial is guilty or not?

----

8. If a jury decides that a person on trial is guilty, who says what the punishment shall be?

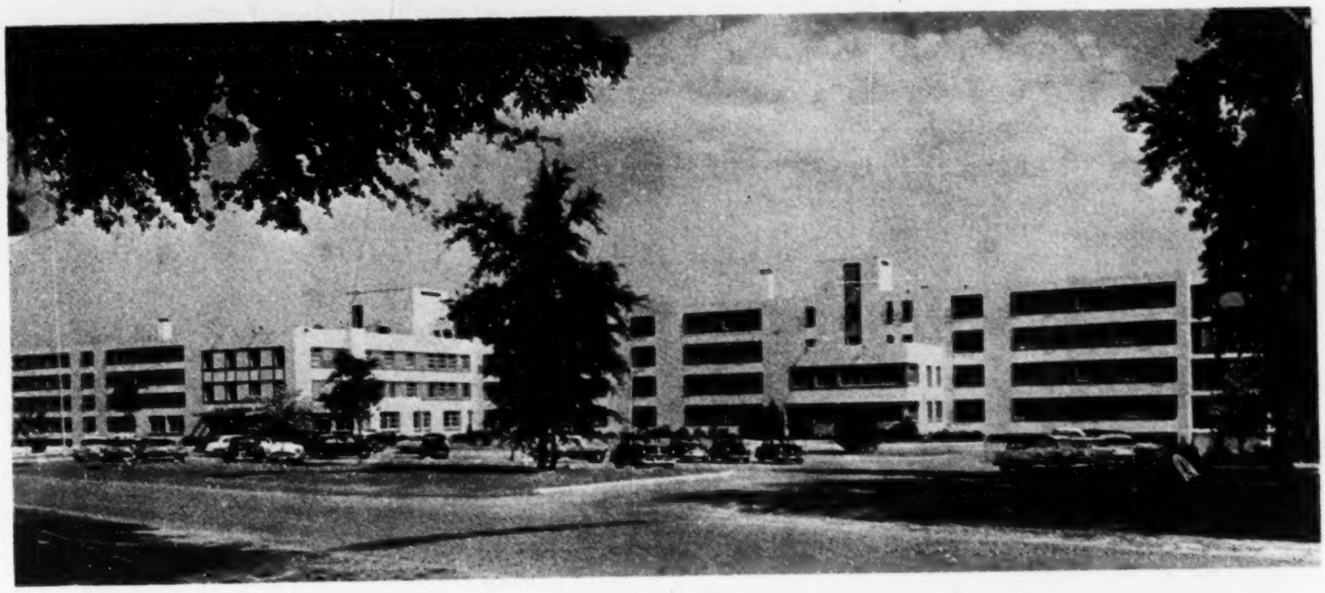
----

9. What duty in the courts may you be asked to do when you are a citizen?

Ask your helper what to do next.

LESSON 9

The State Protects the Lives, Property, and Health of Its People



Edwards Sanatorium (Tuberculosis), Tallahassee, Fla.

police license disease drugs hospitals doctors pure sick

You have read that the States have laws that protect the lives and property of the people. Each State has a group of men called State police to help local officers enforce the laws if necessary. The governor can send these men to any part of the State where they are needed.

Our State governments protect the health of their people. This is an important duty. Many people need to learn more about taking care of their health. The State Department of Health helps them learn how to do this.

Our State governments want to be sure that doctors and certain other people are prepared to do their work well. State laws say that these people must have a license. They must pass an examination before they are given a license to work in the State.

State constitutions usually give State officials the right to look at all places where people work. These places must be safe. They must not be bad for the workers' health.

State officers try to see that our foods and drugs are fresh and pure. They try to prevent disease.

The State builds hospitals for people who need special care. Some of these hospitals are for those who cannot see or hear. Some are for people with certain diseases. Some are for those who are mentally ill. Does your State have State hospitals? Where are they?

State officers examine school children and help to protect their health. Do you think it is a good thing for our government to help keep our children healthy? If children learn to take care of their health, we may some day have fewer sick people in our land.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 9

A. Directions:

Draw a line under the right ending.

1. The State police power can be used by the—
   - a. senators.
   - b. attorney general.
   - c. governor.

2. Doctors and certain other people must have—
   - a. licenses.
   - b. property.
   - c. gardens.

3. Before getting their licenses, these people must—
   - a. work in the State.
   - b. take an examination.
   - c. live in the city for a year.

4. State laws protect us against bad—
   - a. food and drugs.
   - b. homes.
   - c. farms.

5. The State builds hospitals for people who need—
   - a. money.
   - b. special care.
   - c. work.

6. An important duty of State officers is to protect the health of—
   a. senators.
   b. school children.
   c. representatives.

B. Directions:

Many words are made of two smaller words. Draw a line between the small words in each word below. The first one is done for you.

1. law/maker
2. assemblymen
3. cannot
4. highways
5. without
6. into
7. sometimes
8. courthouse
9. citizenship
10. another
11. policemen
12. firemen
13. businessmen
14. Congressmen

Check your work with the Key on page 117.

C. Directions:

Try to answer these things about your State. You may ask your helper or another person to help you.

1. For what special groups of people does our State have hospitals?
2. In what towns are the State hospitals in your State?

Ask your helper what to do next.

410-739 O - 71 - 4

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: --------------------

Your name: --

Your address: ---

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 9

A. Directions:

Write on the lines the right word or words.

school children governor hospitals licenses food and drugs
health

1. State police power can be used by the ---------------------------
2. State governments protect the -------------------- of their people.
3. State laws say that doctors and certain other people must have --------
   ----
4. State officers try to see that we have pure ------------------------
5. The State builds -------------------- for people who need special care.
6. State officers help protect the health of --------------------------
   ----

B. Directions:

Write the answers in the space given.

1. Can you name two schools or hospitals in your State that help people who need special care?

----

2. In what towns or cities in your State are they?

Ask your helper what to do next.

To the person who helps the student:

Draw a circle around the numbers of the answers to Problem 2 that the student has chosen from the list on page 33 of the Helper's Book.

1 2 3 4 5

LESSON 10

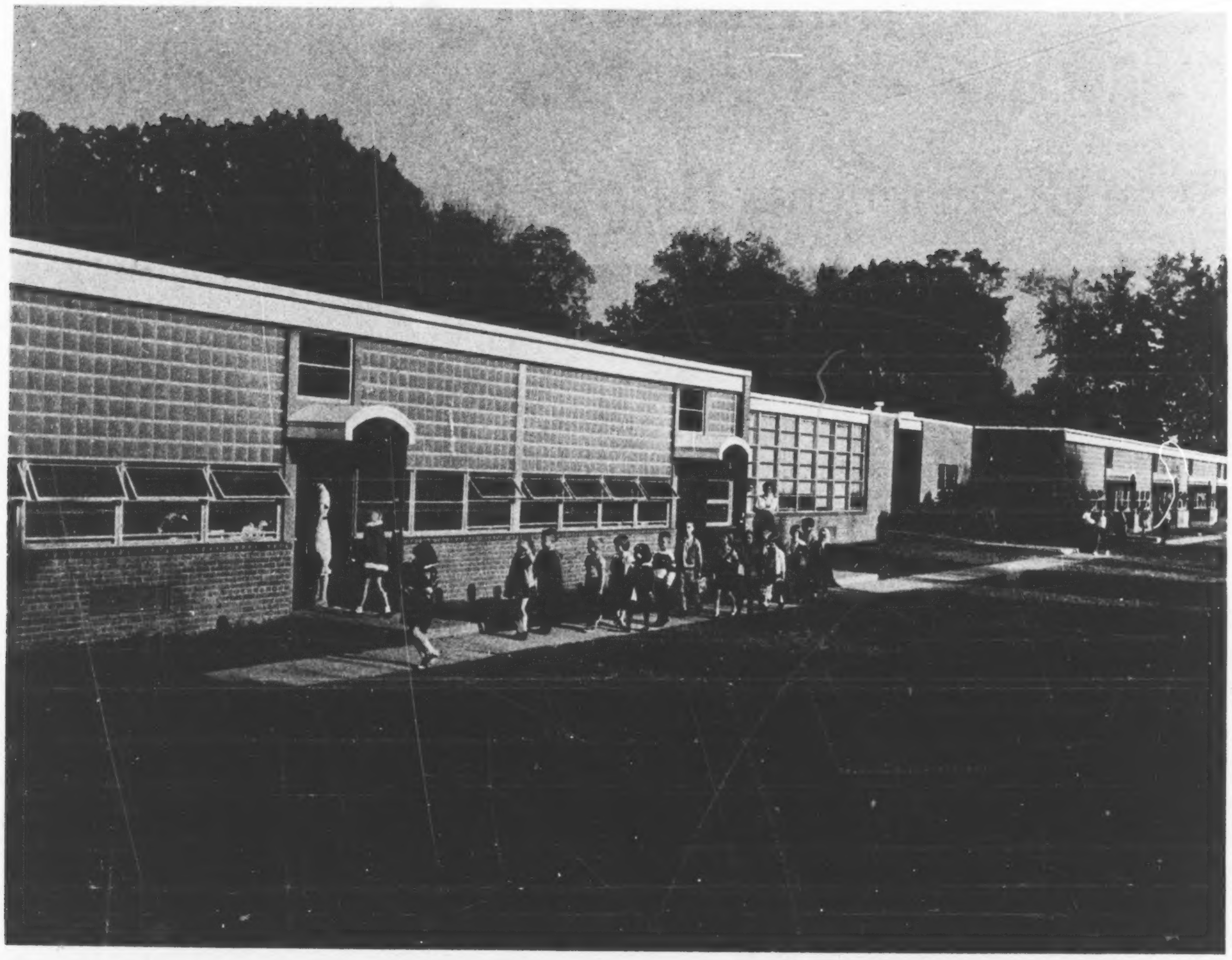
State Governments Help to Educate the People

Public schools are provided through State and local governments

education respect communities college train young

Education is necessary to make good citizens in a democracy. We need to know how other people live. We must respect the rights of others. We want to be able to help choose good leaders and lawmakers.

Our government wants to help its people become good citizens. The public schools belong to all the people. Tax money pays for these schools.



Public schools are provided through State and local governments

Most of our schools are for the use of children. State laws say that children who are able must go to school. The State Department of Public Instruction decides some of the things that should be studied by children. It may choose some of the books that are to be used in the schools of the State.

The States may give State money to poor communities so that they can have good schools also. We want all children to have a chance for a good education.

Our States build schools of higher learning, such as colleges. Some colleges train teachers for the public schools. Others help young people get ready for special work. Your helper can tell you where some of these State schools are in your State. Are there young people in your community who go to them?

Sometimes the States provide special schools where men and women may go to learn how to do their work better. They learn how to do new things. The meetings may be held at night. Often these schools show people ways to play as well as to work. Schools want to help people to be healthy.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 10

A. Directions:

Write on the lines the right word or words.

respect children education lawmakers colleges tax money
Department of Public Instruction democracy

1. People need education to be good citizens in a ________________________.
2. In a democracy we must ____________________ the rights of other people.
3. The citizens want to help elect good ________________________________.
4. A department of a State government that works with schools is the

____.

5. Public schools are paid for by ________________________________.
6. Most schools are used for the education of ____________________________.
7. All children should have a chance for a good ____________________________.
8. Young people are trained in ____________________ for some special work.

B. Directions:

On the lines below, write the part of each word that means one thing of that kind.

1. States
2. schools
3. bills
4. names
5. citizens
6. rights
7. roads
8. diseases
9. licenses
10. numbers

____________________________ ____________________________
____________________________ ____________________________
____________________________ ____________________________
____________________________ ____________________________
____________________________ ____________________________

Correct your work with the Key on page 118.
Ask your helper what to do next.

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: ____________________

Your name: ____

Your address: ____

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 10

A. Directions:

Try to give as many reasons as you can why citizens in a democracy need education.

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

B. Directions:

Draw a line under YES if the sentence is true. Draw a line under NO if it is not true.

Yes No 1. Citizens must try to choose good lawmakers.

Yes No 2. Good citizens respect the rights of other people.

Yes No 3. It is right that some children have much better schools than ours.

Yes No 4. Mothers and fathers are the only people who pay for schools.

Yes No 5. Children should stay out of school if they want to stay out.

Yes No 6. The State Department of Public Instruction decides some of the things that should be studied by school children.

Yes No 7. Each school may choose any books that it wants to use.

Yes No 8. State money may be given to poor communities for schools.

Yes No 9. Colleges help to train young people for special work.

Yes No 10. Men and women can learn many useful things at some special State schools.

Ask your helper what to do next.

LESSON 11

State Governments Provide for Public Improvements and Regulate Business

cars world drive regulate speed limit companies light

You know that State governments protect the health, lives, and property of their people. They help educate them to live in a democracy. They care for those who need special help. Our government can do these things better than we could do them for ourselves.

It does all these things for us with public money. We want our government to use our tax money to protect and serve us.

This lesson will tell us about other public services that our government provides for us.

Many people in the United States own cars. We need many good roads. Most of our States have worked hard to build good roads. Our country has some of the best roads in the world.

Counties and townships cannot build the good roads that people want without help. Local, State, and Federal governments work together to build them.

The State helps build and keep up county and township roads. It pays for State roads. There are some roads that go through many States. They are called United States highways. The States work with the Federal Government to provide these United States highways. Can you think of a county, a State, and a United States highway in or near your community?

The State laws say that a car owner must have a license. They usually say that one who drives must have a driver's license.

State laws often regulate the speed limit for cars. Such laws help to protect the lives and property of the people.

Companies that provide light, water, and other public services usually have to be given authority by the State to serve the people. The State may make certain rules about how the companies must carry on their business. These rules protect the people who use the services of the companies.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 11

A. Directions:

Draw a line under YES if the sentence is true. Draw a line under NO if it is not true.

Yes No 1. Many services are done for us by our State government better than we could do them ourselves.
Yes No 2. Public tax money pays for these services.
Yes No 3. Our country has bad roads.
Yes No 4. Each county and township must pay for and build all of its own roads.
Yes No 5. Local, State, and Federal governments work together to build roads.
Yes No 6. Roads that go through many States are usually United States highways.
Yes No 7. People should drive their cars without licenses.
Yes No 8. States have a right to make rules for companies that provide public services.

B. Directions:

Draw a line under the part of each word in the second list that is like a word in the first list. Connect the two words.

1. few
2. large
3. drive
4. lead
5. farm
6. settle

1. larger
2. leader
3. farmer
4. fewer
5. settler
6. driver

Look at the Key on page 118 to see if your work is right.

C. Directions:

Talk with your helper and other people about things the State government has done for you and the people in your community.

Ask your helper what to do next.

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: -------------------

Your name: ---

Your address: ---

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 11

A. Directions:

Write the number of the correct answer on the line.

1. The United States 2. licenses 3. road building 4. rules
5. tax money

------ An important public service of our government.

------ A country that has many good roads.

------ How public roads are paid for.

------ Something that car owners and drivers must have.

------ How the government controls companies that give public service.

B. Directions:

Write here any public services that the State government has done in your community.

Ask your helper what to do next.

LESSON 12

State Governments Protect Natural Riches

forests soil minerals natural irrigation waste ground
aside crops electric

The United States is a rich land. It has great forests and good soil. There are many kinds of minerals under the soil. Parts of our country have natural water power. These things are called natural riches.

We are thankful for the many natural riches of our country. Look about you. What natural riches are there in your community?

The early settlers believed that the great natural riches of this country could not run out. For many years the people used them without care. Forests were destroyed. The soil was not farmed wisely. There was waste in getting minerals out of the ground and using them.

Now we know that we must start to take care of the natural riches of the United States. We want our children to have the use of these good things also.

Today our State and Federal Governments are trying to stop waste and protect our natural riches. Some of the things that are being done are:

1. State and National forest lands have been set aside. They will be used with care, and new forests will be started.
2. Farmers are learning how to use their soil so that it will be good for many years. They are learning how to keep it from being carried away by running water.
3. The minerals are being protected.
4. We are learning how to make better use of water. Some parts of our country have too little water for farming. Water can be brought to these lands so that crops can grow on them. We call this use of water irrigation. In certain places water is used to make electric power.

Our government can do much to save and protect our natural riches. But it must have the help of all the people. It needs your help. We want to keep the United States a land of great forests, rich soil, and many minerals. These things belong to us, and we want to use them wisely.

Forest ranger talking to farmer

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 12

A. Directions:

Draw a line under the best ending for each sentence.

1. The forests, soil, and minerals of a country are its—
    a. natural riches.
    b. factory goods.
    c. farm crops.

2. Early settlers used this Nation's natural riches—
    a. wisely.
    b. without care.

3. Forest lands have been set aside as—
    a. State and National forests.
    b. farms.
    c. gardens.

4. Farmers are learning how to take care of their—
    a. minerals.
    b. soil.

5. Water is being used to provide—
    a. minerals.
    b. churches.
    c. electric power.

6. Some farm lands that have too little water should be—
    a. irrigated.
    b. wasted.
    c. planted.

Look at the Key on page 118 to see if your work is right.

B. Directions:

Talk with your helper about these things.

1. Are there forest lands near us? Where are they?
2. What minerals are found in our part of the county? Where in the United States are other minerals found?
3. How should soil be cared for so that it will be good for many years?
4. How do we make greater use of water than we once did? Is water used wisely in our community?
5. How may a good citizen help protect our natural riches?

Ask your helper what to do next.

410-730 O - 71 - 5

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: ____________________

Your name: ____

Your address: ____

CUT HERE

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 12

A. Directions:

Write the correct word or words on the lines.

forests, soil, water, and minerals   irrigation and electric power
Farmers   The United States   forest lands   wisely

1. ________________________ is a land of many natural riches.
2. Some natural riches are ____.
3. Early settlers did not use this country's natural riches ______________.
4. The Nation and the States may set aside _________________________.
5. ____________________ are learning to make better use of soil and water.
6. Two important uses of water are for ______________________________

____.

B. Directions:

Answer the question on the lines given.

How may a good citizen help protect our natural riches?

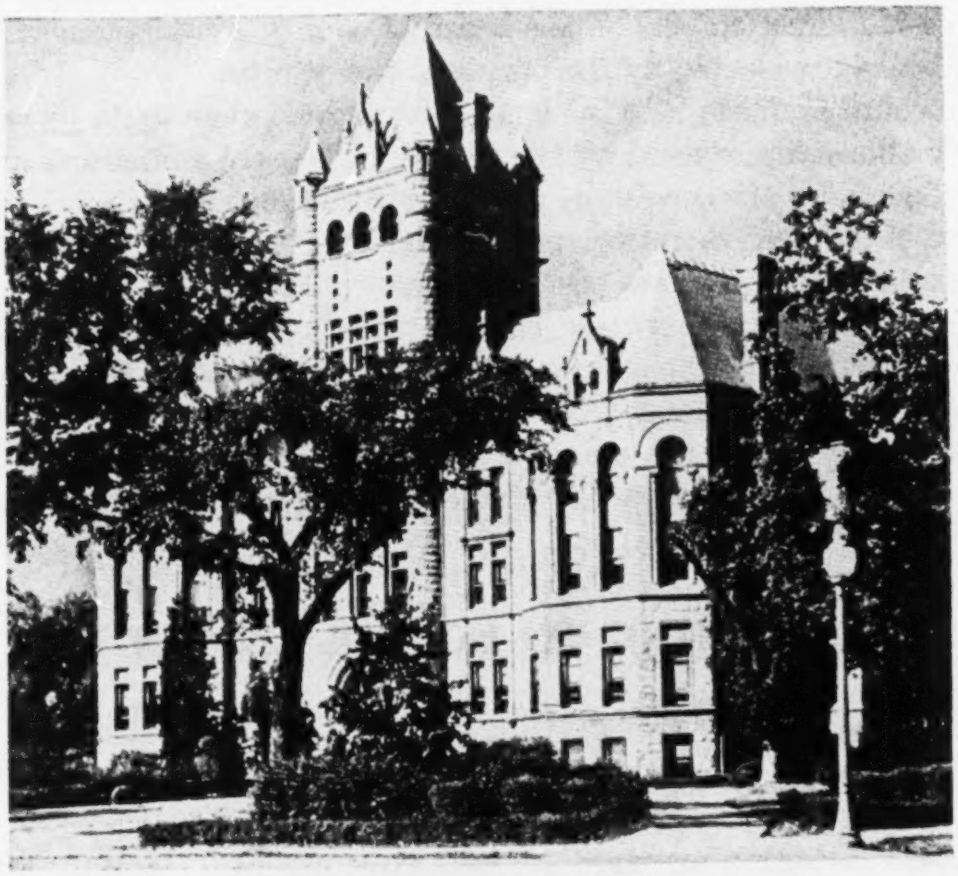
____

____

Ask your helper what to do next.

LESSON 13

The Plan of County Government



A county courthouse

seat commissioners courthouse townships manager sheriff

We have learned how our Federal and State governments serve us. You may remember that State constitutions set up a plan for local governments also. Local government is government of towns and cities, townships and counties.

In most States the county is the most important local government. County governments help State governments carry out laws, but they do not have much legislative power.

In each county there is one town that is the center of government. It is called the county seat. County officers have their offices at the county seat. The offices are in a building called the county courthouse.

Which town is your county seat? Have you seen your county courthouse? Can you tell what business is done at the courthouse?

In the county courthouse there is a court of justice that protects the rights of the people. The officers needed to carry on court business are there. Our government wants the courts near to the people so that the people can use them. Do you remember what kind of court holds its terms at the county seat?

A board of commissioners is at the head of county government. There are usually three or more members on the board of county commissioners. The members of this board are elected by the people of the county.

Certain county officers help the board of commissioners to do its work. Often these county officers are elected by the voters. They are sometimes appointed by the county board, by the governor, or by the State legislature.

The sheriff enforces the laws in the county. The county attorney serves the people by explaining their laws. Other officers collect tax money and pay county bills. Some officers keep court and county records. In most counties there is a county superintendent of schools who looks after the schools of the county.

Some counties have changed their form of local government. In these cases, one man is usually made the manager of county business. Fewer officers are needed. You will want to know the plan of local government that is used in your county.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 13

A. Directions:

Write on the lines the right word or words.

appointed　county manager　local government　county attorney
board of county commissioners　court of justice　county seat
sheriff　county courthouse　elected　State constitution

1. The government of towns and cities, townships and counties is called-----
---.

2. A plan for local governments is set up by each-------------------------
---.

3. The town that is the center of county government is the-----------------
---.

4. The building where county business is carried on is the ________________

____.

5. A group that is usually the head of county government is the ___________

____.

6. County commissioners are __________________ by the people.

7. County officers may be elected or _________________________________.

8. The county officer who enforces the law is the _________________________.

9. A county officer who helps explain laws to the people is the ____________

____.

10. The rights of the people are protected by a __________________________

_____ in the county courthouse.

11. When one man is at the head of county government he is usually called the ____.

B. Directions:

Draw a line under the small word in each of these words.

1. wisely
2. fairly
3. equally
4. wishes
5. riches
6. taxes

Look at the Key on pages 118 and 119 to see if your work is right.
Ask your helper what to do next.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: ------------------

Your name: --

Your address: --

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 13

A. Directions:

Write the answers on the lines.

1. What is the name of our county?

2. What town is our county seat?

B. Directions:

Draw a line under the best answer.

1. A plan for local governments is set up by the—
    a. Constitution of the United States.
    b. National laws.
    c. State constitutions.

2. County governments help the State governments—
    a. carry out the laws.
    b. make laws.
    c. change laws.

3. The center of county government is the—
    a. post office.
    b. county seat.
    c. largest town.

CUT HERE

4. A court of justice should be near—
   a. the people.
   b. the President.
   c. the Supreme Court of the United States.

5. The group at the head of county government is—
   a. State supreme court.
   b. the board of county commissioners.
   c. State legislature.

6. County commissioners are helped by—
   a. other county officers.
   b. the secretary of state.
   c. the President.

7. Two county officers are—
   a. the President and the Attorney General.
   b. the governor and the secretary of state.
   c. the sheriff and the county attorney.

8. Some counties have a—
   a. supreme court.
   b. county manager.
   c. governor.

Ask your helper what to do next.

To the person who helps the student:

Draw a circle around the number of the answers to Problem 3 that the student has chosen from the list on page 42 of the Helper's Book.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

LESSON 14

How County Governments Serve Us

supervise birth deaths marriages deeds jail

You have read about a few of the things that county governments do for us. You may have used other services that you did not know were county services. Here are some of them.

1. The county carries on local elections. It helps in State and National elections.
2. The county has courts. We may use the courts to keep our rights and to settle differences.
3. The county decides how much money is needed to give us the services we want. They collect taxes to pay for county government.
4. The county pays a person to supervise the schools of the county.
5. Some counties keep records of births, deaths, and marriages of their people.
6. The county keeps copies of important business papers for the people. It keeps a record of deeds to property.
7. The county usually cares for its own poor people, for some old people, and for others who need special help.
8. The county tries to keep its people from having diseases. Sometimes it builds a county hospital to care for sick people who cannot pay for care.
9. The county builds and keeps up a courthouse, a jail, and other public buildings.
10. The county can give certain kinds of licenses.
11. The county takes care of local roads. It has some State help to do this.

Which services of county government have you used?

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 14

A. Directions:

Draw a line under YES if the sentence is true. Draw a line under NO if it is not true.

Yes No 1. The county helps only with local elections.
Yes No 2. Each county has a court.
Yes No 3. The court serves the people.

Yes No 4. We pay for county services with tax money.
Yes No 5. The county pays a person to supervise the schools.
Yes No 6. The county keeps important records.
Yes No 7. The county cares for people who need special help.
Yes No 8. All licenses must come from the State government.
Yes No 9. County government helps to protect the health of its people.
Yes No 10. State governments pay for building county courthouses and jails.

Check your work with the Key on page 119.

Ask your helper what to do next.

B. Directions:

Say these groups of words to your helper.

1. county
   counties
2. try
   tries
3. carry
   carries
4. community
   communities
5. company
   companies
6. copy
   copies
7. city
   cities
8. treaty
   treaties

C. Directions:

Use each of the above words in a sentence, and write your sentences on the lines below.

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: ------------------

Your name: --

Your address: --

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 14

A. Directions:

Below is a list of sentences about certain government services. Not all of the sentences are about county government. On the lines, write the sentences that tell about county services. The same sentences may also tell about State services, but remember that they must tell something that counties do for the people.

1. It helps carry on elections.
2. It prints money.
3. It can declare war.
4. It helps build local roads.
5. It provides a court of justice.
6. It helps collect tax money.
7. It builds United States highways.
8. It keeps important records.
9. It makes treaties with other countries.
10. It pays a person to supervise schools.
11. It gives licenses to doctors.
12. It cares for people who need special help.
13. It builds some public buildings.
14. It helps to protect us from disease.
15. It makes trade laws between States.

B. Directions:

Make a list of county services that you have used.

Ask your helper what to do next.

LESSON 15

How Our City Governments Are Organized

A city council in session

close purpose council mayor

All of the people of the United States live under State and Federal government. Many persons live on farms, but most of the people live under city government. When great numbers of people live close together, they must have a government that gives them peace and safety.

The purpose of our city government is the same as the purpose of our State and Federal Governments. What do you think is the purpose of good government? It is to protect and serve all its people in the best way.

City governments can make laws as well as enforce them. City laws must not take away the rights of the people. They must not go against State or Federal laws.

Three kinds of city government are used in our country. As you read, try to decide which form is used in the city or town where you live, or in a town that is near to your home.

In many cities the people elect a group of persons to care for city business. This group is usually called the council. It may make city laws. The people choose one man as head of their city government. He is the mayor. He enforces city laws. City work is divided into departments. An important officer is at the head of each department. These officers work with the mayor. This is the mayor-council form of government.

In other cities the voters elect a small group of officers who are called the commission. The commission makes city laws. It also enforces them. The commission plan is a little different from the other forms of city government. Under this plan, one man usually does not have more powers than the other members. Each member of the commission is the head of one or more departments.

Another form of city government is the city-manager plan. The people elect a small council. The council may make city laws. They appoint a man to carry out the laws and to serve as the head of their city government. He is usually called the city manager. He appoints the heads of different departments. They work with him and the council.

You have read that the purpose of city government is the same as that of our State and Federal Governments. City government is like State and Federal Government in another way. It is government in which the people have the final authority.

Let us remember that our officers are given their powers when we elect them. We may take their power away if they do not use it well.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 15

A. Directions:

Draw a line under the best ending.

1. The purpose of city government is—
    a. to elect powerful leaders.
    b. to protect and serve the people.
    c. to become stronger than other cities.

2. City governments can—
    a. make laws.
    b. enforce laws.
    c. make and enforce laws.

3. The elected lawmaking group of a city usually is called—
    a. the council.
    b. the mayor.
    c. the manager.

4. Most cities elect a—
    a. postmaster.
    b. mayor.
    c. governor.

5. City work is divided into—
    a. departments.
    b. different offices.
    c. committees.

6. A group that has both lawmaking and law-enforcing power is the—
    a. council.
    b. commission.
    c. committee.

7. An elected city council may appoint—
    a. a governor.
    b. a city manager.
    c. a county attorney.

8. The final authority in city government belongs to—
    a. the mayor.
    b. the council.
    c. the people.

Check your work with the Key on page 119.

B. Directions:

Talk with your helper about the government of your town or city. If you do not live in a town, think of a town that is near your home.

Find out where the city officers meet to carry on business. It may be that the mayor or city manager will tell you more about your plan of government.

Ask your helper what to do next.

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

SECTION III

Date mailed: ____________________

Your name: ____

Your address: ____

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 15

Directions:

Write your answers on the lines provided.

1. What part of the people of the United States live under city government?

____

2. Write in your own words what you think good city government should do for the people.

____

____

____

____

3. How do the mayor and city council members get their offices?

____

____

4. a. In the mayor-council form of government, who makes the city laws?

____

b. Who enforces city laws?

____

5. Can you tell how the commission plan is different from other forms of city government?

6. a. How is a city manager usually chosen?

   b. What are his duties?

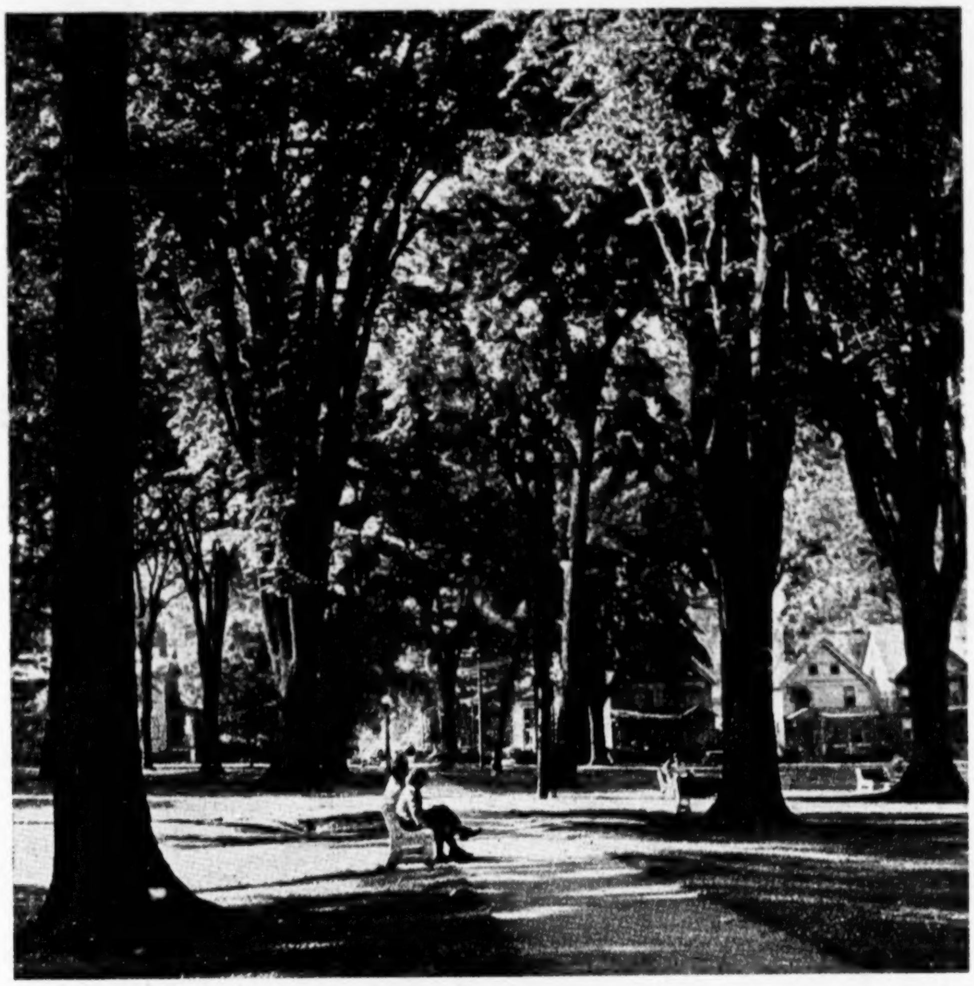
7. Write the names of three forms of city government.

8. Which form of city government is used in your town or city?

Ask your helper what to do next.

LESSON 16

What Our City Governments Do for Us



A city park

quarantine garbage fires

Many different kinds of people live in a city. There are many problems in city government.

It is the purpose of the city government to protect and serve its people. Let us see how our city governments carry out this purpose. You will see that city governments help do many of the things that State and Federal Governments are also working to do.

The city protects our health. It is important for all cities to have lots of good water. City officers try to protect us against bad food. Some cities give special health care to poor people. The city government must be careful not to let disease get started in the city. It may stop people from going in or out of places where there are certain diseases. This power of city government is called the right of quarantine. If the city is to be a healthful place, waste and garbage must be taken away often. The city government must see that this is done. Can you think of other ways in which your city government protects the health of the people?

City governments give us good streets. They must be well lighted.

The city pays policemen to protect and help us. It has men who fight fires.

Cities build schools and other public buildings. They know that education is important in a democracy.

The city tries to help special groups. Many cities make plans to help their boys and girls grow into good citizens.

Every city should have a place for its people to play if they are to be happy and healthy.

Leaders of city government will want to plan for the future of their city. They will work to make their city a better place in which to live. They know that good citizens want fine cities.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 16

A. Directions:

Write the correct word or words in the blanks.

quarantine democracy waste and garbage policemen and firemen
water citizens well lighted future

1. A city must provide pure ______________________________.
2. The right to stop people from going in or out of places where there are certain diseases is the right of ______________________________.
3. City government must see that ____________________ are taken away.
4. The people of a city want their streets to be ______________________________.
5. The city pays ____________________ to protect our lives and property.
6. Education is important in a ______________________________.
7. Cities want their boys and girls to grow into good ____________________.
8. City officers should plan for the ______________________________.

Look at the Key on page 119 to see if your work is right.

B. Directions:

Talk with your helper about the services of city government that you use. If you live in the country, you use some services of city or town government when you are in the city. If you live in a city, you use most of the services that this lesson tells about. It may be that your city government does other things for you also.

Ask your helper what to do next.

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: ____________________

Your name: ____

Your address: ____

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 16

A. Directions:

Draw a line under YES if the sentence is true. Draw a line under NO if it is not true.

Yes No 1. All the people living in a city have the same problems.
Yes No 2. The purpose of city government is to serve and protect the people.
Yes No 3. The work of city government is something like the work of State and Federal governments.
Yes No 4. Good water is important to any city.
Yes No 5. The city has the right to quarantine places in which there are certain diseases.
Yes No 6. Waste and garbage should be left in the city.
Yes No 7. The city pays policemen and firemen.
Yes No 8. People need a place to play.
Yes No 9. City leaders should plan for the future of their city.

B. Directions:

Write on the lines, the services of city government that you have used.

Ask your helper what to do next.

LESSON 17

How We Pay for Our Governments

spread   price   indirect   grocer   budget

We have read about many things that Federal, State, and local governments do for us. If a city did not have these government services what would it be like?

The water might not be pure. Milk and other foods might not be safe to use. The streets would not be clean. There would be no police to protect the people and their property. Disease would spread. Would you like to live in a city like this?

We want the services that our government gives to us. We are willing to pay for these services. If we buy food or need a doctor's care, we will pay our bills. We must also pay our public bills. Most of the money for government services is paid as taxes. There are many different kinds of taxes.

Our Federal Government gets a large part of its tax money from income taxes. A person's income is the money that comes to him from property or from his work. Not all people pay equal income taxes. Persons who make more money must pay larger income taxes. Many States also get money from income taxes. Have you paid this kind of tax?

The Federal Government and some State governments tax property left to others at the death of the owner. A tax is usually placed on large gifts of money or property that people make to one another.

State and local governments get a large part of their money from property taxes. This is a tax on buildings and other things that we own. The Federal Government does not use a direct property tax.

Taxes are placed on many kinds of business. Some States say that companies must have licenses to do business in the State. The money from different kinds of licenses is used by State and local governments.

Not all people pay direct taxes. Some persons may not need to pay a tax on income, property, or a business. But every person pays taxes in some way. When he buys food, he is helping to pay the grocer's taxes. The grocer must add his taxes to the price of the things he sells. In the same way taxes are added to the price of many other things. Such taxes are called indirect taxes.

The leaders of our Federal, State, and local governments must decide how much money will be needed each year. Each government group must make a plan.

It is called a budget. The elected representatives of the people must approve the budget. They say how much money our governments may use.

Tax money is our money. A good citizen knows about the different kinds of taxes. He knows how this tax money is used.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 17

A. Directions:

Draw a line under YES if the sentence is true. Draw a line under NO if it is not true.

Yes No 1. We could get along well without the services of our government.
Yes No 2. The people pay for public services.
Yes No 3. All persons pay the same income tax.
Yes No 4. If much property is left when a person dies, the Federal Government taxes the property.
Yes No 5. We pay property taxes to the Federal Government.
Yes No 6. The people pay taxes to Federal, State, and local governments.
Yes No 7. Business companies are taxed.
Yes No 8. All people pay direct or indirect taxes.
Yes No 9. A plan for the use of money is called a budget.
Yes No 10. The elected representatives of the people must say how much money our government may use.

Look at the Key on page 119 to see if your work is right.

B. Directions:

Say these groups of words to your helper.

1. take
taken
taking

2. educate
educates
education

3. better
best

4. use
used
using

5. different
differences

6. safe
safely
safety

7. keep
kept

8. peace
peaceful
peacefully

C. Directions:

Use each of the words on page 88 in a sentence, and write your sentences on the lines below.

Ask your helper what to do next.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: --------------------

Your name: --

Your address: --

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 17

Directions:

Write your answers on the lines.

1. What are some public services for which all the people pay?

----

2. Name three kinds of taxes.

CUT HERE

410-739 O - 71 - 7

3. Who uses the money that is taken in for different kinds of licenses?

4. Why do we say that all people pay taxes in some way?

5. Congress must say how much money our Federal Government can use. Why do you think it is a good thing to have the elected representatives of the people approve the use of public money?

6. Why should the people want to know how public money is used?

Ask your helper what to do next.

LESSON 18

How Our Governments Work Together

wonder acts cooperate treated enemies

You have read of three kinds of government in our United States. They are the Federal Government, the State government, and the local government. Do you wonder how a nation can be strong under a divided government?

Our Federal, State, and local governments have given us good service for two reasons.

1. They have the same purpose. Do you remember that the purpose of good government is to serve and protect the people?

2. Our three governments work together. In the United States we know that many people must cooperate to do any great work. When we work together, our Nation is strong.

Let us see how our governments work together. Our Federal Government does things that must be done to keep our many States one Union. It protects us from foreign enemies. It gives all the States equal rights and equal authority. It has a Supreme Court to settle differences fairly. It can keep a few men from getting too much power.

Our Federal Government does not try to give us certain services in a direct way. It helps the State to give us such things as good roads and better ways to farm. It helps the States protect their natural riches.

The States do some things for our Federal Government. They elect persons to serve in the Congress of the United States. Three-fourths of the States must approve any amendment to the Federal Constitution. State police power may be used by the Nation if necessary.

State governments must work together. Each State must respect the acts of another State. The laws of a State can be enforced only in that State. A person may move into a different State. He must be treated in the same way as other people in that State.

It is good for States to trade. No State can place special taxes on things from other States. The States cooperate to make the living conditions of their people better.

The States help our local governments. They help protect the health of people in cities and in the country. State courts are for the use of all people.

The counties, towns, and cities help enforce State laws. They collect taxes for the State and help in the election of State officers.

Government groups help each other. It is important to remember that one government group can also keep another group from becoming too strong. Can you see how this power protects the rights of the people?

Our Government groups are our own groups. Good citizens make a good government.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 18

A. Directions:

Draw a line under the best ending.

1. The Federal, State, and local governments have the same—
   a. purpose.
   b. officers.
   c. way of doing business.

2. Our different governments—
   a. work against each other.
   b. cooperate.
   c. try to use each other's powers.

3. The Federal Government—
   a. helps the States form a Union.
   b. takes away all powers of the State.
   c. takes away all rights of the people.

4. Any amendment to the Constitution of the United States must be approved by—
   a. Congress.
   b. the President.
   c. three-fourths of the States.

5. All States have—
   a. equal natural riches.
   b. equal rights and equal authority.
   c. the same number of people.

6. A State cannot—
   a. place special taxes on goods from another State.
   b. enforce its laws.
   c. elect any government officers.

7. One thing that State governments do for local governments is—
   a. to elect local officers.
   b. to make money.
   c. to set up courts.

8. The power to keep any one government from becoming too strong—
   a. protects the rights of the people.
   b. keeps our Nation weak.
   c. keeps the States weak.

B. Directions:

Draw a line under the words in each line that can mean the same or nearly the same.

1. Constitution	petition	person	highest law
2. legislature	group	assembly	committee
3. authority	duty	power	initiative
4. organized	planned	divided	liked
5. sessions	voting	elections	meetings
6. commission	legislature	board	supreme court
7. council	company	lawmaking group	doctor
8. cooperate	work together	fight	travel
9. quarantine	punishment	health protection	death
10. income	work	property	money

Look at the Key on pages 120 to see if your work is right.

C. Directions:

Talk with your helper about the representation of your State in the Congress of the United States. Make a check mark before each question when you find out the answer.

( ) 1. How many persons from our State are sent to the United States House of Representatives?
( ) 2. You will remember that each State has two Senators. Who are the United States Senators from our State?
( ) 3. Who is the Representative to Congress from our district?
( ) 4. a. How long is the term of a United States Senator?
    b. How long is the term of a United States Representative?

Ask your helper what to do next.

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: ________________

Your name: ____

Your address: ____

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 18

1. What are two reasons why our Federal, State, and local governments give us good service?

____

____

____

____

2. Name three things that the Federal Government does for the people.

____

____

____

3. What things does the Federal Government help the States do?

____

____

____

4. Name three things that State governments do for our Federal Government.

----

5. How do the States work together?

----

6. Name two ways in which State governments help our local governments.

----

7. Name two things that local governments do for the State government.

----

8. Why is it a good thing that one government group can keep another group from getting too much power?

----

9. a. Who are the Senators from our State who serve in the Congress of the United States?

----

b. How long is the term of office of a United States Senator?

----

10. a. How many Representatives from our State serve in Congress?

----

b. Who is the Representative from our district who serves in the Congress of the United States?

----

c. How long is the term of office of a United States Representative?

Ask your helper what to do next.

CUT HERE

LESSON 19

How Our Government Groups Work With Citizens

The government protects our health

plants animals market information

Government officers are elected by the people to meet public needs. Good officers want to know the needs of the people. They want to serve us in the best way.

We have many ways to tell our elected representatives our needs and wishes. We may write to them. We may talk to them. Good lawmakers respect the wishes of the people they serve.

We often meet and work with public officers who enforce or carry out the laws. Some of them are police officers, but many are postmen and other officers who give us special services.

You have read that our government pays certain persons to protect the health of the people. It tries to prevent disease. The people may learn from these groups how to improve their health.

Government officers try to improve working conditions. They help to settle labor disputes.

Government groups work with farmers in an important way. Plants and animals have been improved. The soil is being used more wisely. The Government tries to have a good market for farm crops. Farmers should know about and use these services of our Government.

Most people deal with a bank in some way. Our Government controls banks so that our money is safe.

Many persons are in the business of carrying people and goods. When the Government works with these persons, it is helping to protect the lives and property of the people that use the service.

Government groups can help businessmen by giving them information that they need to know in their business.

It is good that our Government works closely with its citizens. The Government belongs to us. Good citizens cooperate with both State and Federal Government.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 19

A. Directions:

Draw a line under YES if the sentence is true. Draw a line under NO if it is not true.

Yes No 1. Government officers should make laws that the people do not want or need.

Yes No 2. The people have a right to go to government officers to tell their needs and wishes.

Yes No 3. Good lawmakers respect the wishes of the people who elect them.

Yes No 4. Postmen make laws.

Yes No 5. Postmen and other officers help carry out the laws.
Yes No 6. Our Government works with health groups.
Yes No 7. The farmers can get along better with advice from the Government.
Yes No 8. Government groups help protect people's money.
Yes No 9. Those who carry people and goods may run their business in any way they wish.

Look at the Key on page 120 to see if your work is right.

B. Directions:

Talk with your helper about how a good citizen works with his government.
Ask your helper what to do next.

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: --------------------

Your name: --

Your address: --

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 19

Directions:

Write your answers on the lines.

1. Why should government groups and groups of citizens work together?

----

2. Name three groups of citizens with which our government groups work.

----

3. Name one way in which the government works with each of these groups.

Ask your helper what to do next.

LESSON 20

Principles of Our Government

principles balances system independent delegated

You have studied the plan of our Government carefully. When the leaders of this Nation planned our Government, many people did not think the plan would work. You know that it has worked.

Our Government groups are organized and do their work using certain principles. Principles are the most important ideas of any plan. A good citizen knows the principles of our Government. They help him to understand his rights and duties under our laws.

These are the important principles of our Government that you have studied in your earlier lessons.

The Principle of Representative Government

We govern ourselves through representatives that we elect. We vote for Senators and Representatives to make our laws in the Congress of the United States. We elect our President and Vice President. In every State, the people choose State, county, city, and town officers. If elected officers do not do their work as the people wish, the voters may not elect them again. The people have the final authority.

In the United States no vote is any more important than any other vote. The votes of all people are equal.

The Principle of Federal System

Our Constitution divided the powers of government between the Nation and the States. This plan of two governments that work together is the Federal system.

In the United States we have one Federal Government that is strong enough to rule the Nation, and State governments that are near enough to the people to know their needs.

The Federal system has worked well because each government has different authority or powers. Certain other powers can be used only by the people.

The Principle of Delegated Powers

Delegated powers are powers that are given by the people to their governments. Some powers were given to the Federal Government. Other powers were given to the States.

The important thing to remember is that all power really belongs to the people. They delegate only such powers to their governments as they want to give.

The Principle of Divided Authority

You remember well the three branches of our Federal Government. The Congress makes laws. The Executive Branch enforces them. The Judicial Branch explains our laws.

Our State governments also have three branches. The plan is a good one.

The Principle of "Checks and Balances"

No branch of our government has complete power. The two Houses of Congress check each other. The President, as head of the Executive Branch, can veto a law passed by Congress. The Congress also has a check on the President. It can pass a bill over his veto.

The Supreme Court may say that a bill passed by the Congress and approved by the President goes against the Constitution. Then it does not have to be obeyed.

The President may appoint persons to certain offices. But his appointments must be approved by the Senate. The same plan is found in every State government.

Can you tell why the principle of checks and balances is a good one?

The Principle of Independent Courts

Our courts want to give all people justice under the law. The judges of most Federal courts are appointed to serve during good behavior. A judge should do what he believes is fair. He need not be afraid of those who make or enforce the laws.

The Principle of Supremacy of the Law

The Constitution and the laws made by its authority are the highest laws of our country. Every person must obey the laws. The rights of every person will be protected by our laws.

The Principle of Freedom and Equality

The people of the United States have much freedom. But we must not deny that freedom to our neighbor. It is our right to take part in our Government. But we must also respect the rights of other people.

The Principle That Rights of the People Must Be Protected

How many of the rights named in the Bill of Rights do you remember? Those rights are important. Our Government protects them.

The Principle That Our Constitution Is a Living Law

The needs of people change. Our Constitution can be changed to meet those needs. It has been changed when necessary. When we change our Constitution, we do it as the law says we must. We do it peacefully.

The Principle of Government by and for the People

We have seen that the people of the United States are the rulers. They are the government.

We have also seen that our Government serves all people equally. It is a government for the good of its people as well as a government by the people.

Do you agree that these principles have made a good plan of government in our land?

These principles work only as well as the people make them work. As good citizens we vote at each election because that is the way the people are represented in government. We make use of checks that are necessary to keep any one group from becoming too strong. We obey the laws because we believe in the supremacy of law. We respect the rights of our neighbors because we believe in the equality of men. Remember that in this Nation, the people are the government.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LESSON 20

Directions:

Listed below are the names of the principles of our Government. Write the name of the principle on the line after each sentence that tells about it.

Principle of independent courts
Principle of government by and for the people
Principle of delegated powers
Principle of "checks and balances"
Principle that rights of people must be protected
Principle that the Constitution is a living law
Principle of freedom and equality
Principle of representative government
Principle of divided authority
Principle of a Federal system
Principle of supremacy of the law

1. **We live under a State and a Federal Government.**

____

____

2. **The Government is for the good of all its people.**

____

____

3. **The courts give justice to all without being afraid of any group.**

____

____

4. **The law must be obeyed by all and must protect all.**

____

____

5. **The people have certain rights that must not be taken away from them.**

____

____

6. **Our Government has three branches.**

____

____

7. **Our Constitution may be changed to meet the needs of the people.**

____

____

8. **The people give certain powers to their governments.**

____

____

9. We elect persons to represent us in carrying on government business.

____

____

10. All people in our country have equal freedom, but they must respect the rights and freedom of others.

____

____

11. No branch of our Government can get too much power.

____

____

You may look at the Key on page 120 to see if your work is right.

Ask your helper what to do next.

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section III

Date mailed: ____________________

Your name: ____

Your address: ____

WORK SHEET FOR LESSON 20

Directions:

Write a sentence about each of the basic principles named here. You may use your book.

1. The principle of representative government.

____

____

2. The principle of a Federal system.

____

____

3. The principle of delegated powers.

____

____

4. The principle of divided authority.

____

____

5. The principle of "checks and balances."

6. The principle of independent courts.

7. The principle of the supremacy of the law.

8. The principle of freedom and equality.

9. The principle that rights of the people must be protected.

10. The principle that our Constitution is a living law.

11. The principle that our Government is by and for the people.

Ask your helper what to do next.

Key to Something to Do

LESSON 1

A

1. approve
2. Constitution
3. necessary
4. legislative
5. executive
6. judicial

B

1. enforces
2. explains
3. protects
4. supports
5. casts
6. thinks
7. serves
8. keeps
9. works
10. provides

LESSON 2

A

1. Yes
2. No
3. No
4. No
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. Yes
9. No
10. No
11. Yes
12. Yes

B

1. A **representative** serves in the State legislature.
2. All States have equal **representation** in the Senate of the United States.
3. Elected officers **represent** the people.

LESSON 3

A

1. assembly
2. a. senate
   b. house of representatives
3. districts
4. capital
5. governor

LESSON 4

Part 1

1. The bill is proposed by a representative.
2. The bill is sent to a committee.
3. The bill may be given a public hearing before the committee.
4. The bill may be changed or amended by the house committee.
5. The members of the house of representatives vote on the bill.
6. The bill goes to the senate.
7. The bill goes through the same steps in the senate as it did in the house of representatives.
8. The governor signs the bill.

Part 2

1. lawmakers
2. the initiative and the referendum
3. petition
4. initiative
5. referendum

LESSON 5

A

1. enforces
2. governor
3. State constitution
4. State legislature
5. veto
6. appoints
7. control
8. elected

LESSON 6

A

1. No
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. No
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. No
9. Yes
10. Yes

B

1. lieutenant governor
2. secretary of state
3. attorney general
4. auditor
5. treasurer
6. superintendent of public instruction

(These may be in any order.)

LESSON 7

A

1. judicial branch
2. equal rights and a fair way to settle differences
3. local courts
4. the centers of county government
5. the State supreme court
6. the State supreme court
7. elected by the people
8. the chief justice
9. special courts

LESSON 8

A

1. civil case 2. criminal case 3. judge 4. jury

B

Branch	Federal Government	State government
Legislative	Congress.	State legislature.
Executive	President and his cabinet.	Governor and State officers.
Judicial	Supreme Court of the United States.	State supreme court.

LESSON 9

A

1. governor
2. licenses
3. take an examination
4. food and drugs
5. special care
6. school children

B

1. law/maker
2. assembly/men
3. can/not
4. high/ways
5. with/out
6. in/to
7. some/times
8. court/house
9. citizen/ship
10. an/other
11. police/men
12. fire/men
13. business/men
14. Congress/men

LESSON 10

A

1. democracy
2. respect
3. lawmakers
4. Department of Public Instruction
5. tax money
6. children
7. education
8. colleges

B

1. State
2. school
3. bill
4. name
5. citizen
6. right
7. road
8. disease
9. license
10. number

LESSON 11

A

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No
4. No
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. No
8. Yes

B

1. large
2. lead
3. farm
4. few
5. settle
6. drive

LESSON 12

A

1. natural riches
2. without care
3. State and National forests
4. soil
5. electric power
6. irrigated

LESSON 13

A

1. local government
2. State constitution
3. county seat
4. county courthouse
5. board of county commissioners
6. elected
7. appointed
8. sheriff
9. county attorney
10. court of justice
11. county manager

B

1. wise
2. fair
3. equal
4. wish
5. rich
6. tax

LESSON 14

A

1. No
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. No
9. Yes
10. No

LESSON 15

A

1. to protect and serve the people
2. make and enforce laws
3. the council
4. mayor
5. departments
6. commission
7. a city manager
8. the people

LESSON 16

A

1. water
2. quarantine
3. waste and garbage
4. well lighted
5. policemen and firemen
6. democracy
7. citizens
8. future

LESSON 17

A

1. No
2. Yes
3. No
4. Yes
5. No
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes

LESSON 18

A

1. purpose
2. cooperate
3. helps the States form a Union
4. three-fourths of the States
5. equal rights and equal authority
6. place special taxes on goods from another State
7. to set up courts
8. protects the rights of the people

B

1. Constitution	highest law
2. legislature	assembly
3. authority	power
4. organized	planned
5. sessions	meetings
6. commission	board
7. council	lawmaking group
8. cooperate	work together
9. quarantine	health protection
10. income	money

LESSON 19

A

1. No
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. No
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. Yes
9. No

LESSON 20

1. Principle of a Federal system
2. Principle of government by and for the people
3. Principle of independent courts
4. Principle of supremacy of the law
5. Principle that rights of the people must be protected
6. Principle of divided authority
7. Principle that the Constitution is a living law
8. Principle of delegated powers
9. Principle of representative government
10. Principle of freedom and equality
11. Principle of "checks and balances"

Words Used in Section III

(In addition to those used in Sections I and II)

A
acts
animals
approval
aside
assembly
auditor
B
balances
because
birth
broken
budget
built
C
capital
cares
cars
center
close
college
commissioners
communities
companies
control
cooperate
copy
correspondence
costs
council
county
course
courthouse
criminal
crops
D
deaths
deeds
delegated
depends
destroy
disease
doctors
drive
drugs
E
educate
education
electric
empty
enemies
enough
entered
F
fees
fires
forests
G
garbage
governor
grocer
ground
H
honest
hospitals
I
importance
independent
indirect
information
initiative
instruction
irrigation
J
jail
L
left
legislators
license
lieutenant
light
limit
local
M
market
manager
marriages
mayor
minerals
N
natural
Nebraska
O
organized
P
petition
plants
police
presides
price
principles
property
propose
protection
public
punish
punishment
pure
purpose
Q
quarantine
R
records
referendum
regulate
representation
respect
S
seat
sessions
sheriff
sick
size
soil
speed
special
spread
statement
steps
stop
superior
superintendent
supervise
system
T
teacher
thankful
townships
train
treasurer
treated
W
waste
windows
wonder
world
Y
young

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